

St Leonard

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NOTICE.

This Paper is sent to you FREE, and Postage paid.

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The Grain Trade Taxes.

The price of wheat, like cotton, petroleum, and other fruits of the soil, has been for some time past too high for exportation, and hence the Eastern market for many weeks has been in a stagnant condition. Sellers hold, in expectation of a favorable turn in the Eastern market, and a consequent revival of the export trade. But in view of the liberal supplies in the British and principal dependent markets on Continental Europe, and the liberal surplus in the leading supply markets of the world, it is by no means certain that there is to be any substantial advance in the price of wheat. Indeed, with the period for opening the Baltic ports rapidly approaching, the probabilities would seem to be rather in favor of lower prices when the spring opens.

One reason assigned for the indisposition of holders of wheat to realize is, that the ruling prices do not leave a profit upon the cost of production and the incidental charges of getting grain to the market—that, in point of fact, prices are unremunerative to the Western farmers. The real difficulty, we suspect, is not that prices are too low—since these must of necessity be regulated to a great extent, by the ruling of those foreign markets which absorb the surplus—but that the cost of production has not come down in proportion to the market value of the product. Indeed, it cost nearly as much to raise a bushel of wheat now as it did during the war, when prices were more than double; and the bushel of wheat—having declined much more in proportion than the labor required to produce it, or those other commodities upon which labor so largely subsists—will not, of course, go nearly as far in purchasing articles needed to supply the wants of our agricultural population as it did a few years ago. Something more than good crops is needed to place our farming interests upon a prosperous footing, and to enable it, in turn, to become the patron and auxiliary of other branches of industry. There must be a clear profit on these crops, in order to put money into the pockets of the cultivators of the soil. But if they cost as much, or more than they come to, there will be poverty in the midst of plenty, and the producers will not be able to consume the fruits of other industries.

What is wanted to give permanent relief to agriculture; and enable those engaged in it to realize a fair profit for their products, then, is the adoption of some means for the reduction of the cost of production. This can only be accomplished by reduced taxation, operating upon the price and enhancing the supply of the necessities of life. This is the first step to be taken in the process of restoring those natural and harmonious relations which should exist between all the various business interests of the country.

The same remarks are applicable, though in a less degree, to most other cereals. Corn, for instance, is selling at twenty cents per bushel along the line of railroads in Iowa, and at a still lower figure in some sections in the corn growing regions of Mississippi, which must certainly leave but slender profit, if any, above the bare cost of production. Yet the surplus is so heavy, and the price of pork so low, that there is no alternative but to export it. When agriculture is unprofitable, it follows that the West must be poor customers in Eastern markets. Hence the argument for a cheapening of the cost of producing agricultural products becomes all the more forcible to the North and East.

Money Orders.

The money order system has gone into effect, the postoffice in this city being one of those designated for the sale of orders in Great Britain. The following are the rates of commission in U. S. currency, to be charged for sending orders:

On orders not exceeding \$10.....	25 cents
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20.....	50 "
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30.....	75 "
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	\$1.00 "
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	1.25 "

When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from '1 right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent {two places pointed off	72 days
At 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	60 days
At 8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	45 days
At 9 " " " " " " " " " " " "	40 days
At 10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	36 days
At 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	30 days
At 15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	24 days
At 18 " " " " " " " " " " " "	20 days
At 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	18 days
At 24 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15 days

During the month of January postal service was ordered on 1,253 miles of new railway.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of volcanic action.

A. G. Bidwell, fruit-grower, South Haven, Michigan, has undertaken the cultivation of figs.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo-
erage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.
Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

RYE WHISKY,

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT

IL TROVATORE.

ONLY CORRECT LIBRETTO—AS PERFORMED BY BLOMINOZZOFF'S GRAND ITALIC OPERA TROUPE.

AIR—VILLIKINS AND DINAH.

There was an old woman, who somewhere did dwell,
Who was hant for a witch, as the opera doth tell,
A daughter she had, too, a gipsy so bold,
Who went to a house, where an infant she stole.

CHORUS—In the Italian language, descriptive of stealing an infant:

Tooral, Toledo and to dormir, allegro andante and sempre amo,
O giorno d'orro mia madre you know, with fata, cru-dle Funeste & Co

Now, while they were burning the old gipsy mother,
Her daughter came with her own child and the other—
When she saw her marm burnin', it wose up her ire,
And she flung the stolen baby smack into the fire.

Sizzling chorus, in the Italian language, expressive of burning.—Tooral, Toledo, &c.

Now, when the poor baby was all of a bake,
She found out she'd burnt up her own by mistake,
So, filled with remorse for the bad deed she'd done,
She brought up the other and called him her son.

Chorus in a foreign language, showing how to bring up a stolen baby.—Tooral, Toledo, &c.

Now, when the young man got to years of discretion,
He took up with music for a profession,
Likewise a young woman for a sweet-heart he got,
And all her affections upon him she set.

Chorus, sung in the Italian language, showing how her affections were set.—Tooral, &c.

There's another chap, now, a count, that comes into the song,
Who likewise loved the lady uncommonly strong;
So meeting Manrico, her lover, one night,
They pulled out their weapons, intending to fight.

Chorus, descriptive of a mortal combat, which came very high coming off.—Tooral, &c.

The next scene discovers Manrico, a gipsy,
With fellows that drink a good deal and get tipsy,
Who hammer on anvils like jolly good fellows,
While their wives mind the fires and their sons blow the bellows.

Anvil chorus on one string, a la Strakosch grand, in the Italian tongue.—Tooral, &c.

But, alas! after all this fine singing and fighting,
Which gave an occasion for all this fine writing,
The Count got Manrico locked up in the jug,
And had him as snug as a bug in a rug.

Station-house chorus, showing how Manrico was bottled up.—Tooral, &c.

Then the lady came weeping and wailing around,
Where Manrico was lying all on the cold ground,
With the old gipsy woman—while ballads he sung,
Resolved to die game, though he'd got to be hurg.

Game chorus, back up, straps buckled down, "showtild in a furrin tung."—Tooral, &c.

When the Count came along, says Leonora, says she,
"If you'll let my love go, why, then, you may have me"—
So the Count he consented for to open the door,
And wife off the chalks 'gainst the bold Trovatore.

This chorus is sung in the Italian language, and is sublimely expressive of self-sacrifice on the part of the young lady.—Tooral, &c.

But the lady, thought she, "why I'll ne'er be his wife,
But I'll swindle the Count if it costs me my life"—
So, when he came in, there she laid on her side,
And he found out, sure 'nough, she'd took pizen and died.

Pizen chorus, as sung in the Italian language.—Tooral, &c.

Then the people made a fire, 'cause the Count was so sore,
And in it they burnt up the gay Trovatore—
Says the old gipsy woman, "Count, I was his mother,
And I'm sorry to say that you've burnt up your brother."

Chorus descriptive of a family broil, and, as it is the last one, it is sung in the Italian language for variety's sake.

Tooral To elo and to dormir, allegro andante and sempre amo,
O giorno d'orro mia madre you know, with fata cru-dle Funeste & Co.

LOVE AND REVENGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

VI.

THE moon had risen. Dark shadows lay beneath the trees and about the house. Max stood alone in his atelier. The wide, uncurtained window was open, and a few yellowing vine leaves rustled about the casement. In the center of the room stood the "Germania." The moonbeams, falling on the pure, unshrouded marble, cast a long black shadow across the boarded floor; behind the statue was another window, also open, for though late in the season, the heat had all day been oppressive and the blood in Max's veins was coursing ardently.

He had made his peace with the Meister, but Gertrude he had not yet seen. His heart beat loudly as he walked to and fro. Had he, then, offended her so irretrievably? Would her anger so far prevail as to defy her father's wrath, or would she not dare to disobey, and come down to him cold and resentful, though obedient?

The door opened. Gertrude, still in the white dress she had worn in the morning, stood upon the threshold, the living counterpart of the statue on its pedestal, only so much more beautiful, as warm human flesh and blood must be than cold, inanimate stone. Then the door closed and Max spoke. She listened, and then, whilst his eyes were fixed upon her face, and his voice was still pleading for forgiveness, she suddenly "fled to him and wept." His arm was round her, her beautiful head lay upon his breast, his hand held hers; the silky waves of his long beard flowed over her pure cheeks, whilst he whispered words of tender, passionate love into her ear. She knew then that she had always loved him, and, putting him away from her, and forgetting for a moment all the soft rapture of the hour, she gazed fearlessly on this first of men, with the grand poet's head and lambent eyes, all luminous with human love and bliss, and tried to realize that he was her own.

"Max!" she cried, and cast her arms

about his neck, "Oh, Max, I love you, love you, love you!"

His lips met hers; his arms held her clasped in a firm embrace; then there was a crash, a groan, and then a piercing shriek.

When the Meister and old Gretchen came running with a light, they stumbled over the head of the "Germania" at the door, whilst Max Baumfeld lay, bathed in blood, with his head in Gertrude's lap.

VII.

The whole town was in a state of consternation.

Max had no enemies. Gertrude could give no explanation. She had been standing in the moonlight with her lover, when suddenly she had heard a crash, and the next moment Max lay apparently lifeless at her feet and the marble head was rolling on the floor. Max, between life and death, could not be questioned. Months must elapse before his evidence could be taken. Meanwhile, a small pointed dagger of foreign workmanship had been found on the floor of the atelier, and had been deposited at the police court, which the public were invited to inspect, and, if that were possible, give information concerning it. After some days an old crone had come forward and identified the dagger as belonging to her lodger, Netta Brandes, a stranger to the town, but well known amongst artists.

When questioned, the girl refused to say where she had spent that particular evening, nor did she acknowledge the dagger to be hers. Then Otto, who was pointed out by the crone as her lover, was examined.

A look of anguish crossed Netta's face when she was confronted with him. For a moment all her soul shone in her eyes; then the sullenness of despair settled down upon her, and she remained doggedly silent.

Yes, Otto said, he knew her. Was he her lover? Well, no; not exactly; there had certainly been some love passages between them, but nothing serious.

Here Netta's glowing eyes rested for a moment on his face in fierce contempt. He shrank beneath their blaze and evaded them.

The dagger? Yes he recognized it as hers; given to her, so she had told him, by an uncle who had traded with the East; he had last seen it on her table when he had been for a few minutes in her room on the day of the exhibition—on the evening of the attempted murder if the Coroner preferred to put it so. What had been her frame of mind on that occasion? Well, he should say she was excited—appeared unsettled. Had he cause to suspect any motive for jealousy, or any reason why she should feel resentment against Baumfeld? Well, yes—and here the witness hesitated—and appeared confused—there was no doubt some secret understanding between them; the sculptor had great influence over her; he (Otto) had seen them together in remote places; no, he could not say what the nature of their understanding was; he had joked her about it and she had evaded the question.

On Otto's evidence, Netta was carried to prison. She cast one long, agonized, supplicating look at him, and then followed the jailer without a word.

VIII.

The old Meister was dead. The shock, they said, had killed him; but before he died, by his bedside, Max and Gertrude were made man and wife. Max had been able to throw no light upon the mystery of that September night. Otto, after wandering restlessly from one place to another, unable to settle to any sort of work, had disappeared. "Gone back to Italy" was the report. The "Beautiful Brandes" beautiful no longer, had been discharged from prison, and she, too, had shortly afterward left the place.

Max and Gertrude sat in their garden. The spring sun had not, as yet, much warmth, but the newly married lovers preferred the brightness without to the stove heat within.

"Max," said a faint voice, and looking up they saw Netta. He started, and weakness made the ready crimson rush to his face. Gertrude, whose arm had been about him, withdrew a little from his side. An uneasy fear at her heart made her shrink from the pale, wan woman before her. And Netta was not alone. By the hand she led a beautiful, fair-haired boy of five, who, clinging to her skirts, gazed shyly, with one finger in his mouth, at the lovely golden-haired lady like the queen in his picture-book—at the tall, pale, large-eyed man at her side.

"Max," said Netta, pleadingly. Her voice went to his heart; he could not resist it. He looked at Gertrude, but not even the shade upon her brow nor the pallor of her face could restrain him from answering the appeal.

"Yes, Netta, what is it?" he said. "Max, I am going. I have been imprisoned for months; that is a stain no after-time can wipe off. You are the only being in the world who was ever good to me, the only one to whom I care to explain."

"She never so much as glanced at Gertrude, who, chilled and expectant, sat between the two, her heart turning to stone within her.

"Before I go, Max, I want to hear you say that you do not believe I did that dreadful deed."

There was a pause; then Max answered gently: "Netta, long since I have forgiven you."

"But you shall not forgive me!—not for that, at least. Max, listen. When you promised my dying mother and your own never to abandon me, you said a solemn thing, but you meant it. When you saved me from being the uddresser of my own child, for in my shame and frenzy it seemed to me the best thing I could do," she added, turning to Gertrude, who, pale and rigid, sat apart, "you bound me to you forever by a debt of eternal gratitude. It was your hand that snatched me back and saved my babe from destruction, it was you who carried him away and hid him in a place of safety for me, and kept my shameful secret, and cast no stone of reproach at me. On that September night, I, too, Max, was in the garden. I saw the great hammer fall upon the marble, I heard the crash, and afterward the scream of your betrothed, and in the confusion I fled. The dagger was mine; Otto had taken it from my table that afternoon; the hammer was his. I had often seen it in his atelier. He flung it amongst the bushes as he leaped out of the window. It lies in the depths of the river—of that river from which you saved my babe. I cast it over the center arch that very night. It was upon Otto's evidence that I was imprisoned. Six weeks ago he sailed for America. I told him before he went that I knew all."

"But why did you not give evidence against him?" "I? I loved him, Max. And besides"—this bitterly, as she glanced

sidewise at the pale, proud woman in black—"you would not have wished me to disgrace your wife's cousin? And then he was so miserable; so disappointed about his Cleopatra; so mortified at being disgraced in the eyes of his kinsfolk. See; here is his written confession. He never meant to do it. He had taken up the dagger in a fit of absent-mindedness; the hammer he often carried with him. A sudden madness seized him when he saw you so successful, so happy, standing beneath your beautiful statue with his cousin in your arms; it was more than his brain could bear. He always thought that his cousin—it was jealousy of her that had led me to follow him."

She paused, with crimson cheeks. Gertrude's cheeks were also glowing. "He had no right to think so," she said, proudly.

"And you, my poor, wandering child, have borne all this—scorn, contumely, imprisonment—for his sake?" "I loved him, Max."

Baumfeld shuddered.

"And now I must go. Say you believe that I did not do it; say you believe me, Max."

"God knows that I believe you, my poor Netta."

"And now say good-bye to me; it is forever."

"And whither are you going?"

"To America."

"To him?"

"She nodded."

"Stay here, Netta; stay at least in your native country."

"You forget that the murderer's brand is upon me. Here I can find no abiding-place; there no one knows me."

"There you will be alone."

"I shall have him. He will be good to me now. Remember what I have suffered for his sake; what will bind him to me, and the sense that I know all and yet love him, and"—after a pause, more timidly—"he has promised to marry me. It will be better for my little Max; you see I have fetched him. And now say good-bye, for we are going away together."

"Good-bye, Netta, if it must be so. Take good care of my little godson and don't let him forget his own country and his own people," and Max stretched forth his hand and took her thin one between his own. Then he stooped and kissed the boy, who stood looking on with wondering eyes.

All this time Gertrude had spoken no word. There was a pause, and Netta stood for a moment hesitating. She dared not approach the pale, pure woman before her. But Gertrude arose, and suddenly taking the out-cast's hand in hers, kissed her on both sides of her poor, wan face.

"Stay with us, Netta," she said, and her eyes were wet with sweet, gracious tears.

But Netta only shook her head, and, pressing her lips to Gertrude's hand, departed.

Far off in the distance, as they leant upon the garden wall, Max and Gertrude saw the two pilgrim figures disappearing in the sunshine. At length a turn of the road hid them from their gaze.

"Gertrude," said Max, turning to his golden-haired love, "you were never so gracious or so lovely in my eyes as when you kissed and forgave yonder poor sinner."

"To her much should be forgiven, for she has loved much."

"And you forgive me?"

"No, Max, for I love you."

THE COUNTESS VON BÖTHMER.

TIME—AN APOLOGUE.

The genii of the Past, the Present and the Future met and discussed their relative weight and importance in the affairs of the world.

"See!" said the Past, "how great is the work I have done—all till now is mine!"

"Bah!" said the Future; "your labors have come to an end; and, besides, they are insignificant in amount to what is left for me to accomplish."

"Cease, both of you," interposed the Present. "Neither of you has accomplished aught. What has been done has been done by me alone. What remains will also be done by me. In truth, I perceive that you both are phantasms, and that neither has real existence."

THOMAS PURNELL.

BUSINESS MARRIAGES.—Somebody thinks the marriage service should read thus:

Clergyman—Will you take this stone mansion, this carriage and pair, and these diamonds for thy wedded husband?

Yes.

Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill, this high echignon of foreign hair, these affected accomplishments and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife?

Yes.

Then what man has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder.

Thackeray says that "when a man is in love with any woman in a family it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every person connected with it."

TRAPPING AN AUDIENCE.

Some years ago an eccentric genius, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, used to give temperance lectures. One night he announced that he would lecture in Easton. Now, temperance was not in favor among the male portion of that burg. The women, however, were all in for the "pledge," and, consequently, on Hunt's first night not a man showed himself in the hall. The benches were pretty well filled with women, though, and Hunt commenced; but, instead of temperance, he put them through on the vanities of dress, etc. They were great stuffed feather sleeves then. They—the sleeves—caught it; then the tight lacing, and so on through the whole catalogue of female follies; not a word about temperance. And the ladies went home hopping mad, told their husbands about it, and voted old Hunt down to the lowest notch.

He had announced that he would lecture at the same place the next night. Long before the time appointed they commenced to come, and when Hunt hobbled down the aisle, the building was comfortably well filled with men. The old fellow looked about, chuckled and muttered: "Hogs, I've got you now!"

After the crowd had got quiet a little, the lecturer said:

"Friends, you wanted to know what I meant by saying 'Hogs, I've got you now,' and I'll tell you. Out West the hogs run wild; and when folks get out of meat they catch a young pig, put a strap under his body and hitch him to a young sapling that will just swing him from the ground nicely. Of course he squeals and raises a rumpus, when all the old hogs gather round to see what's the matter, and then they shoot them at their leisure. Last night I hung a pig up; I hurt it a little and it squealed. The old hogs have turned out to-night to see the fun, and I'll roast you; and so he did, pitching into their favorite vice with a relish and a gusto.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

It is as easy to be a good man as a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind, would save credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt; honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or to do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, then as promptly attend to your own business. Do not stop to tell stories during business hours. If you have a place of business, be there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. Have order, system, regularity and promptness. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy any article you do not need, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path—more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Aid, but never beg. Relieve others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say No. No necessity for snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants. Use your brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young man, cut this out, and place it, by careful perusal, in the golden storehouse of your brain, and if you find that there is folly in the argument, let us know.

HOW SAL DISGRACED THE FAMILY.

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a log cabin on the prairie, near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house of logs. It was a wretched affair, with a packing box for a table, while two or three old chairs and disabled stools graced the reception-room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of dirty tinware and a broken delf article or two.

The woman was crying in one corner, and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

"Well," said he, "you seem to be in awful trouble here; what's up?"

"Oh, we are most crazed, neighbor," said the woman, and we ain't got no patience to see folks now."

"That's all right," said the visitor, not much taken aback by this polite rebuff; "but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble?"

"Well, we've lost our gal; our Sal is gone off and left us," said the man in tones of despair.

"Ah; do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival.

"Well, we can't say, stranger, as how she's so far lost as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted father.

"Yes, neighbor, and not as I should say it as is her mother, but there wasn't a potter gal in the West then my Sal; she's gone and brought ruin on us and on her own head, now," followed the stricken mother.

"Who has she gone with?" asked the visitor.

"Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Martin Kchoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he's got but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a home and what a life she has deserted. She was here surrounded by all the luxury," said the father.

"Yes, and who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink, or wear, now," groaned the old woman.

"And who is the fellow that has taken her from you, to lead her into such misery?" quoth the stranger.

"Why, d—n him, she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, who, as lives in the village, and the devil only knows how they are to earn a living."

I can't believe the women care much about being enfranchised. The only kind of polls they trouble their minds with are hoop-polls; and they care more for the band-box than they do for the ballot-box.

A MELTING STORY.

One stormy winter evening a grocery-keeper in the Green Mountain State was about closing up for the night, and while standing in the snow outside, putting up the window-shutters, saw through the glass a lounging, worthless fellow within, grab a pound of fresh butter from the shelf, and conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected than the revenge was hit upon, and a very few minutes found the Green Mountain storekeeper at once indulging his appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off the thief with a facetious sort of torture, for which he would have gained a premium from the old Inquisition.

"I say Seth," said the store keeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders and stamping the snow off his feet.

Seth had his hand on the door, his hat on his head, and the roll of butter in his hat, anxious to make his exit as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down; I reckon now on such a cold night as this a little something warm would not hurt a fellow."

Seth felt very uncertain; he had the butter and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation of something warm sadly interfered with his resolution to do so. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by the right owner of the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him in a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered in by the boxes and barrels that, while the grocery stood before him, there was no possibility of getting out, and right in this very place sure enough the storekeeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the Green Mountain grocer; so he opened the stove door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the place would admit; "without it you'd freeze going home such a night as this."

Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to his hair, and he jumped up, declaring he must go.

"Not till you have something warm, Seth; Seth, come, I've got a story to tell you," and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormentor.

"Oh! it's so hot here," said the petty thief, attempting to rise.

"Sit down—don't be in such a hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back into his chair.

"But I've got the cows to fodder, and the wood to split, and I must be going," said the persecuted chap.

"But you musn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Sit down, let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool; you appear to be a little feverish," said the grocer with a wicked leer.

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I will give you a toast, now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer, with an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Seth believed himself unsuspected.

"Seth, here's a Christmas goose, well roasted, eh? I tell you it's the greatest eating in creation. And Seth, don't you never use hog's fat, or common cooking butter, to paste it with; come take your butter—I mean, Seth, take your toddy."

Poor Seth now began to smoke, as well as melt, and his mouth was hermetically sealed up, as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his handkerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away, as if nothing was the matter, the fun-loving grocer kept stuffing wood into the stove, while poor Seth sat upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees almost touching the red-hot furnace below.

"Cold night, this," said the grocer. "Why, Seth, you seem to perspire as if you were warm! Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me put your hat away."

"No," exclaimed poor Seth, at last. "No, I must go, let me out, I ain't well; let me go."

A greasy catarrh was now pouring down the poor man's face and neck, and soaking into his clothes, and trickling down his body into his boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good-night, Seth," said the humorous Vermont, "if you will go," and adding, as he darted out of the door, "I say, Seth, I reckon the fun I have had out of you is worth nippence, so I shan't charge you for that pound of butter in your hat."

The song, "Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die," always struck us as a happy illustration of American assurance.

Our young go abroad to spend the hard earnings of the old folks, and when they are dead broke, return home to be buried at the expense of their impoverished parents.

When you pass a door after nine o'clock at night, and see a young man and a young woman, and hear a smack, you may bet your bottom dollar that the young man don't live there.

A lady advertises for sale, in a Southern paper, one baboon, three tabby cats and a parrot. She states that, being married, she has no further use for them.

Do unto other men as they would like to do unto you, and they won't have enough money in two weeks to have a shirt washed.

A wagon may be said to have two wheels off and four on, when the hind wheels are off, for are not the fore wheels on?

We suppose everybody has heard of the Irishman who said: "The most eloquent feature in a dog's face is his tail."

A statistician estimates that every married couple may calculate, upon 4,194,304 descendants in about five hundred years.

What is that which occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a hundred years? The letter M.

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy.

Our steamships, like enormous shuttles, are weaving continents into the woof of humanity.

If mere power of work or endurance were enough, how will a man compare with a mule?

What are the best kind of agricultural fairs? Farmers' daughters.

The course of true love is a race where often there is a false start.

The coward says he is cautious, the miser that he is sparing.

Agricultural Department.

Does It Pay To Take Agricultural Papers?

Every successful farmer has learned "what he knows about farming" either by experience or what he has been enabled to learn from others.

In the latter case, the benefit derived from a good agricultural paper is unquestionable.

The uniform aim of the GAZETTE has been, and will continue to be, that of collecting valuable information relating to all the various departments of farm labor.

In order to do this satisfactorily, we cordially invite all our farrier friends to write us the results of their labor and investigations relating particularly to that branch of farming that has produced them the most money.

Do not forget, however, to put in an occasional failure. For, while it will add variety to the contents of the paper, it will also provoke inquiry and often prove to be a stepping-stone to future success.

Again, many of our readers may at this moment be wasting their time (which is money) in making the same experiment as the one in which you so signally failed.

Let us then not cherish that feeling of "every man for himself," but rather make an extra effort, and take the time to talk with thousands of our readers, so that, while you are enjoying the financial results of some successful experiment, you will also feel an inward consciousness that your words are "going about doing good," and that you are in fact one of the great brotherhood of the GAZETTE.

Do not neglect to write for the paper because you lack confidence in your ability to do so correctly. We want facts instead of theories. The latter are good enough in their place, but facts that aid our readers in making the farm pay, are what we want. You need not necessarily do your own writing. It may be that hard work and exposure may have caused your hand to tremble and your eyesight to grow dim, so that writing is a tax upon you. But you may be fortunate enough to have a kind son, or a loving daughter who would cheerfully write whatever you may dictate to them.

Such communications are the logical results of a long and varied experience, and as such, give promise of being valuable, and we bespeak for them the favorable consideration of the already numerous and rapidly increasing corps of readers of the GAZETTE.

Loss of Wheat by Drying.

We gave our readers a year ago the result of a series of experiments with corn, showing that the average loss in weight by drying, from the first of winter till the end of the following summer, was about one-fifth, and that taking all chances for loss, including interest, it would generally be better for farmers (if they sell at all) to sell unshelled corn from the field at seventy-five cents per bushel. More limited experiments have been made with wheat, by which we learn that the loss of weight by drying is much less than with corn. A bag of wheat hung up in a drying atmosphere on the first of September, lost one-fourteenth in weight by the first of December. If, after such experiments have been sufficiently repeated to establish a general rule, the results do not greatly differ from these, then farmers will learn the fact that it would be better to receive one dollar and thirty-two cents per bushel for their wheat in early autumn, than to keep it till next June and sell for a dollar and a half—on the basis of seven per cent. interest for nine months, and taking no account of the chances of loss by insects, rats, theft or fire. These considerations furnish additional reasons to farmers to dispose of their grain when there is a free market for it, instead of waiting for a higher price, which they are uncertain of receiving. —Country Gentleman.

How To Use Surplus Fruit.

One of the greatest problems with the fruit-grower is how to dispose of his surplus fruit. He may be a grape-grower, and it might so happen that on a certain season he may find the markets so well supplied that they will not pay the cost of getting them to market. If he is not a temperance man he gets over the difficulty by making wine, which, if well and properly made, always brings in a fair profit. But if he has a longing for the flesh-pots of the Egyptian bondage from which he has escaped, he gets as near as he can to the Satanic liquid, turns his surplus into unfarmed juice, which, however, few care to buy.

The peach-grower finds the same trouble. Possibly he may market all he can raise but most probably there comes a time when a good proportion lies under the trees wasting away, while his mind is on the stretch what

to do with them. He might dry them but he is in a region where no labor can be found to do it properly. He would can them but for the same reason. He would distill them into brandy, but the chances are that he is a temperance man, and has no disposition to share in the profits of evil. If he is not a temperance man, his good Uncle Samuel steps in and demands an internal tax so high that he cannot pay it and work up his small crop.

All other fruits more or less best the grower with similar difficulties, and it is chiefly in the face of these that fruit-growing is not so generally profitable as our agricultural papers make it out to be. But the time is coming when there will be fruit mills as there are grist mills in every populous fruit district, where, by machinery fruit will be canned, cut or dried, and where anyone can dispose of the surplus crop which they may be unable to dispose of in market. What is now called the Alden process of drying fruit proves to be a great success, and there is little doubt but that, in time, some mills similar in purpose, at least, to what this process now undertakes to do, will be up everywhere, and then fruit culture will be on the same level as other branches of agriculture.

The Cow's Intelligence.

That cows have language, memory, signs and means of enjoying pleasant associations, or combining for aggressive purposes, has been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Travelling in Italy, many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferrara. Interposed upon much low-lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are five undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine summer afternoon, when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of one hundred were grazing homeward. The women took their positions with stool and pail close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out, which we thought addressed to the milkmaids at first! Rosa, Florenza, Gillo, Sopsa and many other names which were not noted by us at the time, were called out by the over-seer—one of the women—and we were surprised to see how cow after cow ceased feeding or chewing the cud, and made direct, sometimes on a trot, for the woman who usually milked her. The practice, we found, not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position in the lot just as readily as the individual members of some large herd in the country, returning from the fields, take their places in the shed. —Milk Journal.

Corn-Cob Meal.

An Indiana farmer, writing to the Germantown Telegraph, says: About twelve years ago nearly all the farmers in this part of the State bought "corn and cob crushers," and expected to fatten their stock on the chops which the machine made. The crusher performed its part well enough, but the trouble was that the ignorant cows would not eat the meal; and finally could not be coaxed into the stable as long as there was a sign of the meal there; while the hogs left their pens and took refuge in the woods! We finally concluded that cob-meal was only valuable as a substitute for saw-dust. I have heard a great many "book farmers" argue in favor of grinding up the cobs with the corn, but after trying it they have invariably given up the idea that there was any food in the cobs. If any one has a desire to try the experiment, let him grind the cobs alone, and see if he can induce any of his stock to eat it. That will convince him that cobs as food are entirely worthless.

Cooper's Red Apple.

A very handsome variety, originated by Mark A. Cooper, Esq., of Cass county, Ga. Fruit medium, conical, very regularly shaped, skin deep carmine red with numerous small white dots, calyx closed, in a shallow corrugated basin, stalk slender set in a deep but narrow cavity, flesh crisp, brittle, sweet, quality good, maturity January, and from all appearance will prove a good keeper. Doubtless an offspring of Shockley, with which it has several points of analogy.

Holding Milk.

A cow will sometimes withhold her milk when her calf is taken away, but usually only for a short time. The remedy in such cases is gentle treatment, and a persistent effort to draw the milk, and bathing the udder in cold water. The milking should be attempted at short intervals, at least three or four times a day. If the cow is treated kindly and a continuous effort be made to draw the milk from time to time, she usually yields the point, and in few days will forget her calf and give down her milk.

Pota o' Bug.

Permit me to inform your readers that last summer, at the instance of one of my neighbors, I cleaned the vines in my potato patch of the potato bug, or Colorado beetle, in a very easy and cheap way, and as I have not seen the remedy published, I give it to you for the benefit of others who may wish to try the experiment. The remedy was used in this country in 1870 and 1871 with entire success. A light barrel was packed full of dog fennel (some parties add "gimpeun weed"), and this covered with water and allowed to stand in the sun for a few days till the strength was partly fused into the water. This fennel water was applied to the vines with a bunch of twigs with the leaves on them, using two buckets of water to five rows, forty rods in length. When applied the bugs were eating the vines down to the ground, and were as bad as I ever saw them. One application cleaned the vines thoroughly. About a week after, finding a few bugs on them, a second application was made, and the vines were free from bugs for the balance of the season.

Having made but this one trial I do not say that it is an infallible remedy, yet as it has done so once, and costs nothing but the labor, and this but a few moments to prepare it, and it was applied so much more rapidly than Paris green (which I have tried), and cleaned the vines so perfectly, that we shall use it again next season if the bugs visit us. I thought the potatoe grew better for having been washed with this preparation. It seemed to invigorate them—at least an excess of the water applied did not injure the tender leaves. —[Cor. Rural World.

Potato Starch.

J. G. H. inquires as to the practicability of preserving the potato for more than one year, and in what form?

First, in the form of starch, by grating the potato into pure water, letting the coarse pulp flow off; then the starch grains which settle to the bottom are dried and powdered. A fine sample was exhibited at the fair of the Meramac Horticultural Society a few years since by Miss Laura Votaw. Second, we have seen the potato thoroughly cooked and mashed up, cooled, mixed with a small quantity of the yolk of egg, and then pushed through a tin strainer with holes a little larger than a nutmeg grater, and dried. We can thus have vermicelli or tapioca from potatoes. Third, they are sometimes kiln-dried and ground. Fourth, we may remark that it requires but little cost and skill to treat potatoes with dilute sulphuric acid, and change them into glucose, a form of grape sugar. —[Rural World.

Value of Acorns.

Perhaps it might not generally be known, says a California paper, that acorns command a good price—twenty dollars per ton—in Stockton, and quite a profitable business has been done by several parties gathering acorns and disposing at that price. Our attention has been particularly drawn to one instance wherein an industrious and energetic farmer, who resided in the famine district on the west side of the San Joaquin river, who during the season, gathered acorns sufficient in amount to realize money enough to pay his taxes and leave in his hands a surplus of twenty-five dollars, or, as he expressed it, "twenty-five dollars ahead of the hounds." From these acorns, gathered from the large trees bordering on the river, and which are said to be of excellent quality, twenty dollars per ton is a price readily obtained from parties in this city, who use this product for fattening hogs.

Cotton vs. Flaxseed Meal.

R. P. desires to be informed as to the relative value of cotton-seed and flaxseed meal. We cannot answer this point quite correctly. There is some points we do not know: Flaxseed meal costs nearly twice as much as cotton-seed meal. Again, it is claimed that a pound of flaxseed meal is equal to three pounds of corn-meal or nine pounds of wheat bran, or ten pounds of best hay. As to what are the actual feeding values of these two articles, we would like to be informed. Who can tell?

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.—Chas. Shepard, Ogdensburg, New York, writes to the "Live Stock Journal": "My experience in raising cows strictly for the dairy is, that the more Ayrshire blood in the grades, the more the product of butter and cheese from our ordinary pastures. For twenty years I have discarded all bulls in my herd except full-blooded Ayrshires, purchased sometimes at fancy prices—say three hundred dollars for a bull calf."

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

Rates of freight from Louisville to	Wheat, in bulk and sacks	Flour, per barrel	Grain, per 100	Hay, per 100	Iron, per 100	Coal, per 100
Atlanta, Ga.	72	102	67	57	161	72
Augusta, Ga.	85	135	85	65	225	85
Birmingham, Ala.	80	120	60	50	200	80
Mobile, Ala.	85	125	65	55	210	85
Montgomery, Ala.	80	120	60	50	200	80
West Point, Ga.	85	125	65	55	210	85
Columbus, Ga.	85	125	65	55	210	85
Meridian, Miss.	85	125	65	55	210	85
Mobile, Ala.	85	125	65	55	210	85
Meridian, Miss.	85	125	65	55	210	85
New Orleans, La.	85	125	65	55	210	85

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duval's Bluff and Jacksonville, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

Little Rock	Duval's Bluff	Jacksonport
1 34	1 14	1 74
1 27	1 07	1 67
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71
1 31	1 07	1 71

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The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one
year..... 4 00
The Gazette and the Prairie Farmer, one
year..... 4 00
Agents allowed a commission on all
subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on
page three.

All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must
be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft
on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to
JOHN W. CLARKE,
Editor Ind. & C. M. Gazette,
55 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Our authorized agents in other cities to contract
for advertisements, etc., are as follows:
George P. Howell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
Fitch & Thain, 245 Broadway, New York.
George Delp & Co., 742 Chestnut Street, Philadel-
phia.
Griffin & Hoffman, 4 South Street, Baltimore.
T. C. Evans, 105 Washington Street, Boston.
Vancouver & Wiltz, 105 Main Street, Richmond,
Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : FEB. 17, 1872.

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FEBRUARY, 1872.											
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Last Quarter.....	2	5	10	Eve	1	7	10	5	19	5	19
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River Freight—G. W. McReady.
Insurance—Robert Atwood.
Weights, Measures and Inspection—J. F.
Newell.

The Great Banana of Abyssinia.

J. H. G., of Pella, Iowa, asks us
where he can obtain this plant, etc., a
description of which was published in
our issue of the 3d inst. In reply, we
advise J. H. G. to write to Messrs.
Nanz & Neuner, of this city, who have
the plants, and can furnish them at
prices ranging from \$4 to \$10, accord-
ing to size. A copy of their catalogue
has been forwarded to you by mail.

City Improvement—New Buildings.

The din of improvement resounds all
over the city before the spring-time is
opened or the frost out of the ground.
Main street—the great leading thor-
oughfare—is making alterations and
mutations more marked than other
sections. This street—a continuous,
broad avenue, embracing over two
miles closely built upon—is undergo-
ing divers changes, and many old
buildings (former landmarks), are be-
ing razed to the ground, and on their
sight are to be erected capacious, mod-
ern business houses; buildings that, in
point of architecture, capacity, cost,
beauty, size and convenience must vie
with the grandest structures of New
York, or of the continent. The plans
and specifications of all, or nearly all,
and the improvements are made, and
several foundations are already laid,
while, in other quarters, the work of
demolition of the old houses is going
on, and the rubbish cleared away to
give place to the new aspirants of
grace, fame and beauty, all marking
the rapid progress of the city in
wealth, name and prosperity.

Messrs. J. S. Lithgow & Co., the
well-known foundrymen, stove, grate,
tin, builders and workers, are demol-
ishing their old stand on the north-
west corner of Third and Main streets,
and on its site is to be erected a most
imposing block of stone, with marble
pillars, to be occupied by the Nash-
ville Railroad Company, the Union
Telegraph Co., a bank and other offi-
ces. It is to have a front of 48 feet,
with a depth on Third street of 150
feet, and the first story would make
an excellent Chamber of Commerce,
having fronts on Main and on Third
streets, in the very center of the busi-
ness of the city. This structure is to
be five stories in height, and the walls
constructed of Bowlinggreen stone,
with Scotch granite pillars, and when
finished will be the most imposing ed-
ifice on Main street, and one of the
most beautiful and durable in the
country. The stone of the Bowling-
green quarries is soft, easily cut when
first taken out, but it hardens on ex-
posure to the atmosphere and is not ef-
fected by winds, rains, or heat or cold.
The Scotch marble is being imported
expressly for this building, the sizes
and style having been furnished by
the architect in advance.

On the northwest corner of Main
and Eighth streets, the work of de-
molishing the unsightly time-worn
buildings that overumber that local-
ity, has been completed, and the founda-
tions are made for a handsome block
of four magnificent store-houses.
They are to be built in the most ap-
proved modern style, lofty and con-
venient, the venture of former Cincin-
nati merchants who are about locating
in this city to carry on the dry goods
trade in all its varieties. The corner
house is to be occupied as a whole-
sale cloth house and must prove a direct
acquisition to the trade of the city,
which is rapidly advancing in all
branches and departments.

Among the notable features in the
improvements in the new buildings
on the business thoroughfares of the
city are the new styles of iron fronts.
Messrs. Burge, and Bamberger,
Bloom & Co. have in course of con-
struction the loftiest, most imposing
and substantial iron fronts ever seen
in the West. They are models of
beauty and strength, and are among
the most noticeable features on Main
street.

New and Rare Plants.

The beautiful illustrated catalogue of
Flower and Vegetable seeds, budding
plants, bulbs, etc., of Nanz & Neuner,
just issued, is full of the choicest
specimens of floriculture, and chiefest
among which we note the following:

NEW DWARF POMEGRANATE, James
Vick—Its finest quality is in its proli-
fic blooming. Young plants from
cutting, not over three months old,
and not over a foot in height, will cov-
er themselves with flowers. It is hardy
and easily kept over winter.

PURE WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE
(*Largestromia Indica Alba*)—The
Pink and Crimson varieties, an old fa-
vorite, and this white variety is a
great acquisition and greatly admired
as a tub plant. It cannot be surpass-
ed.

GERANIUM ZONALE, "Queen of the
West"—A favorite budding plant for
amateurs and florists. It produces
flower trusses of brilliant orange red
color, large size, without interruption
from the time of planting out until
frost destroys it. If planted in a sun-
ny window it will bloom the whole
winter.

CLIANthus DAMPIERI, "Austra-
lian Glory Pea"—This is a glorious
plant which, planted out in May, will
spread considerably, giving a contin-
ual succession of plants and flowers.

AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS—This
is one of the most remarkable plants
in the list. It grows symmetrically,
and, in addition, its coloring is the
most brilliant brown crimson. Height
from two to three feet. The catalogue
is full of good things, and will be sent
to all applicants free.

The Bankrupt Law.

We copy a very sensible and perti-
nent article from the American Gro-
cer in regard to this odious law which,
as it now stands, and is being enforced
throughout the country, cannot be
characterized other than one of the
"Iniquities of the times." There are
provisions in the law which should
be sufficient of themselves to demand
the entire repeal of the statute. We
allude to the fees which are allowed
attorneys for forcing debtors into
bankruptcy, which can be regarded in
no other light than a reward to un-
scrupulous parties to take advantage
of the embarrassed condition of mer-
chants and others who may chance to
be let—by force of untoward circum-
stances—their commercial paper pass un-
paid fourteen days beyond maturity.
There have been, no doubt, numerous
persons entirely ruined; their business
destroyed and their means of support
for themselves and families snatched
from them, in consequence alone of
this odious feature in the law.

In addition to all this, the greatest
wrong and injustice is perpetrated up-
on the debtor; as, under the law, his
estate is passed into the hands of an
assignee, who executes no bond or oth-
er security for the faithful, efficient
and just settlement of the debtor's es-
tate. In fact, the debtor, under the
law, is tied hand and foot, without any
power to protect himself or his estate
from being unscrupulously sacrific-
ed; his property is peremptorily sold,
regardless of consequences, after hav-
ing passed through the hands of the
marshal of the court—his attaches and
the assignee and his attaches. In ad-
dition to all this, the estate of the
debtor is subject to a variety of costs
and charges in the shape of fees, at-
torney's fees, etc., which is certain to
swallow up fully 25 or 30 per cent. of
the entire amount that may chance to
be realized. This subject is one which
loudly calls for redress and reform.
We, therefore, trust that the press
throughout the land will give the mat-
ter full ventilation. In the mean-
time, the entire business community
should be active in some movement to-
wards the demand for its repeal. The
law, as it now stands, is no better than
that odious English statute which im-
prisons a man for debt, so graphically
portrayed by Dickens in his "Little
Dorrit." The American Grocer says:

A few years since the commercial
world were informed that they needed
a bankrupt law, that such a law was
a necessity, and would not only
make it easier for the debtor to pay
his debts, but would also make it
easy for the creditor to collect his just
claims. These ideas were advanced
by Edwin James, Esq., whose experi-
ence in England carried a certain
amount of weight, and, aided by the
fact that there were many honest
debtors who had been unfortunate in
business, and were unable by the laws
then in force to obtain a discharge, the
present "bankrupt law" was pushed
through Congress, was signed by the
President, and became an established
fact. We will not stop now to analyze
the motives of the advocates of the
bill, but will pass on to an examina-
tion of the results of the law. Ask
any wholesale merchant his opinion of
the bankrupt law as at present admin-
istered, and he will tell you that it is
a swindle from beginning to end.
That he had rather take almost any
kind of settlement than have a debtor's
estate go into bankruptcy to be wasted
by the delays and eaten up by
the fees and thefts of officials. He
will tell you that he has not realized
one-half of the amount he expected
from any estate put into their hands,
said expectations being based upon
the yield of an estate under ordinary
management, and that the delay is
outrageous. Ask any honest debtor
his opinion of the bankrupt law, and
he will tell you that the property is
taken out of his hands and wasted
away in one way or another, so that
but a small portion ever reaches its
destination, and that honest, well-
meaning men can seldom get a dis-
charge, while the unscrupulous and
dishonest, who will swear to a lie and
pay liberal fees, experience little diffi-
culty in getting clear.

The bankrupt law, as at present con-
strued, conflicts with many of the
State laws, and yet, with great incon-
sistency, recognizes all the Home-
stead exemptions and stay laws cur-
rent in many States. We can readily
understand how once in a generation
a bankrupt law to free honest but un-
fortunate debtors from obligations of
long standing may be a blessing and
a necessity. The purpose accomplished,
it should be dropped from the statute
books and pass into oblivion, instead
of remaining to furnish fat places to
an army of court pensioners and be a
grievous burden upon the commercial
community as at present. There can
be no doubt in regard to the senti-
ments of our merchants as to it, and
we look to those in influential positions
to start a movement by which the
present law may be repealed.

The Patent Office is self-supporting.
The annual report of Commissioner
Leggett, of that office, just submitted
to the House of Representatives, shows
the net profits of the Bureau paid into
the Treasury of the United States last
year were \$116,524, from aggregate re-
ceipts of \$678,716, and the balance on
hand January 1, 1872, was \$759,980.
The total number of applications of
patents was 10,472, of which 19,063
were granted—12,511 of the number be-
ing to citizens of the United States.

More Railroad Extensions.

The internal improvements of the
City and State are being widely and
rapidly extended, with the hope and
prospect that Louisville will soon be
the grand center of nine or ten trunk
lines of railroad. But a few years ago
the City had but one railroad—the
Louisville and Frankfort—and we all
know what a time it took to get it fair-
ly located and under way. Then fol-
lowed the Louisville and Nashville
railroad, which is the great thorough-
fare between the North and South.
Subsequently were added the Louis-
ville, New Albany and Chicago road,
the Louisville and Jeffersonville, and
now the Ohio and Mississippi, the
Louisville and Lexington and the
Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line,
the Louisville and Shelbyville road,
the Louisville, Elizabethtown and Pa-
ducah, the Memphis branch, and the
Lebanon branch, and during the pres-
ent year the charter has been granted
with the right of way, to the Southern
railroad, extending from Covington
through the center of the State South
to Chattanooga, which, too, when
built, will branch to Louisville.

In this briefly alluding to the rail-
road connections and extensions of
Louisville, and its many advantages
in a commercial and material point of
view, we wish to direct attention to
the further extensions contemplated,
which must add to the growth and
wealth of the City. The directory of
the Louisville and Nashville railroad
have determined, with the loan of the
credit of the city for one million in
bonds, to extend the Lebanon branch
through to Knoxville, East Tennes-
see, also to the Cumberland Gap, there
to connect with the Atlantic, Missis-
sippi and Ohio Company, of Virginia.
The latter company have agreed to
extend their road from the Atlantic,
at Norfolk, to the Cumberland Gap,
and thus form a Southern direct
connection with the sea board and
this city.

The Elizabethtown and Paducah
railroad, through its President and
Directors, is about to be extended,
with the aid of the City, direct to the
City, which opens the way to the im-
mense coal fields along the line of the
road, and thus secure to the City cheap
coal all the year round. With the
guarantee that coal shall be delivered
at ten cents per bushel, the extension
is assured.

Before the close of the year, it is an-
ticipated that the Louisville and St.
Louis Air-Line railroad shall have
been completed to, and beyond the
Wabash and the coal and iron regions
to the Mississippi river at St. Louis,
thus making a short and direct route
West. Two more bridges over the
Ohio, at this City, one at Jefferson-
ville, at the head of the falls, and the
other at New Albany at the foot of
the falls, are also in contemplation,
over which the Northern and South-
ern railroads can meet in this City as
a common center, and we have no
doubt of its early accomplishment.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, February 6.
Senate—A discussion on the amnes-
ty bill and Sumner's amendment bill
consumed the day's session. Quite a
number of propositions to amend the
civil rights bill were introduced, and
all of them were rejected.

House—The educational bill was
passed. The Republicans voting
against the bill were: Messrs. Beatty,
Bingham, Clark (N. Y.), Colton, Dick-
ey, Houghton, Killinger, L. Meyers,
Negley, Orr, Packer (Pa.), Peck, Sar-
gent, Stoughton and Wilson (O.) The
Democrats voting for the bill were:
Messrs. Kerr, Potter, Slocum, Storms
and Townsend (N. Y.).

FRIDAY, February 9.

Senate—Sumner's amendment to
the House amnesty bill, by the cast-
ing vote of Mr. Colfax, was passed.
The question on the amnesty as amend-
ed was rejected. The Republicans
who voted in the negative were: Mes-
srs. Boreman, Hill, Logan, Morrill
(Me.), Scott, Tipton, Trumbull and
Wright.

House—The contested election case
of Boles vs. Edwards, from the Third
Arkansas district, was decided in fa-
vor of the former. Mr. Voorhees,
from the Judiciary Committee, report-
ed a bill referring to the Court of
Claims the claims of the heirs of Col.
Frazier Vigo, deceased, of Terre Haute
Ind., for money and supplies furnished
to troops in 1778, during the Revolu-
tionary war. The bill passed. The
session was only for general debate.

MONDAY, February 12.

Senate—Mr. Sumner offered a resolu-
tion providing for an investigation
into the manufacture and sale of arms
by the United States to France during
the late Franco-Prussian war. Petiti-
ons were presented against the renew-
al of the duty on railroad iron and
for an international copyright law.

House—Many bills were presented
of a local character. Mr. Peters in-
troduced a bill allowing responsible re-
spondents in criminal cases in the
United States Courts testify in their
own behalf. Passed—yeas 146, nays
43. Mr. Butler failed to get a resolu-
tion adopted calling on the President
for information as to the intention of
Great Britain regarding the Alabama
claims.

TUESDAY, February 13.

Senate—The bill compensating sol-
diers for clothing lost in the Chicago

proportion bill was discussed. The
President transmitted to the Senate
"The American Case" before the Gene-
va Conference. House—An appro-
priation was passed for public build-
ings at Albany, N. Y. There was a
debate on the naval appropriation bill.
A bill was reported removing the duty
on tea and coffee.

WEDNESDAY, February 14.
Senate—There was an excited debate
on the resolution of inquiring into the
sale of arms by our Government to
France during the war with Germany.
Senator Sumner delivered a speech,
reviewing the question and was op-
posed by several Administration Sena-
tors.

House—The day was chiefly devot-
ed to the administration bill. Charges
were made that the administration
of that department has been needlessly
extravagant. The evidence in refer-
ence to the alleged bribery of Sena-
tors to vote against the conviction of
President Johnson was ordered to be
transmitted to the Senate.

Granting Banking Privileges.

Taking the subject into due consid-
eration in all its bearings, the State Leg-
islature, last week, did well enough
to reject the bill granting banking
privileges for the benefit of insurance
companies. Let each corporation
stand upon its own merits, and be con-
fined to its legitimate objects and pur-
suits. It has become an every day
occurrence to organize associations for
one thing or another, and to go to the
Legislature to obtain grants for special
and exclusive privileges, which are
equivalent to exemption from labor
and liability, for the benefit of the
few—the corporators and officers—at
the expense of the many—the mass of
the people. We do not believe that
any considerable number of our people
either demand or need such privileges,
but, on the contrary, are opposed to
any and all special legislation for the
benefit of a few individuals.

There are too many, far too many
banks: national banks; savings
banks; warehouse banks; insurance
banks, etc. in the country, and the
sooner they are closed, and their privi-
leges brought to the level of others,
the sooner the people will have a
sound currency, and be relieved of a
burdensome tax. The present depre-
ciation of money upon the wages and
labor of the country is ten per cent.
To this have to be added protective
tariffs, revenue taxes, State taxes and
city taxes.

Commercial Department.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, 1872.

MONETARY.

The supply of loanable funds in the hands
of banks and bankers appears to be abun-
dant to meet the requirements of all legiti-
mate demands, and business has generally
been done on a basis of 94 1/2 per cent. for ap-
proved collaterals and prime first-class com-
mercial paper of short date. A slight feeling
of anxiety appeared in monetary circles, ow-
ing to the sharp discussion of the Alabama
claims and the possibility of trouble with
England, followed, as it was, by a depression
in London financial circles. The excitement
now appears to have been overwrought,
and the leading capitalists of both countries
consider that there is no such attitude of hos-
tility on the part of the United States or En-
gland as to warrant any belief of probable
war. The discussion of our treaty relations
with England has been used by operators for
speculative purposes, who have, therefore,
endeavored to depress prices of stocks and
bonds. At present, a more conservative feel-
ing is manifesting itself, with a growing con-
viction that all questions of difference will
be readily adjusted by negotiations.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Is more active, with good supplies. Rates
are better and quoted buying at par and sell-
ing at 1-10 premium.

GOLD.

The gold market has been firm under the
influence of a slight scarcity of cash gold, and
the price advanced to 110 1/2. A reaction has
since taken place, with lower rates. The
payments by the U. S. Treasury for interest
due and redeemed 5 20s have been nearly \$2,
000,000 since January 1st.

The changes since our last report have been
as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Feb. 8.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Feb. 9.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Feb. 10.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Feb. 11.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Feb. 12.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Feb. 13.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Feb. 14.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Have fluctuated slightly, with a decline of 3/4
at 100, on old bonds in sympathy with
London, under the depression caused by for-
eign bankers being free sellers early in the
week. Since a firmer tone has taken place,
with more activity and steadier quotations.

We revise quotations:

Coupons, 1881.....	Buying.	Selling.
2-20s of 1862.....	114 1/2	115 1/2
" 1863.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
" 1864.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
" (new) 1865.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
" 1867.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
" 1868.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
New 5s.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
10-40s.....	109 1/2	110 1/2
Currency 6s.....	113 1/2	114 1/2

NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.

Missouri 6s.....	85
Tennessee, old.....	65 1/2
Tennessee, new.....	105
Virginia, old.....	56
Virginia, new.....	57
North Carolina, old.....	

LEAF TOBACCO.

The market rules firm for good-conditioned large and leaf at all qualities, with a good demand for all descriptions and grades, which makes this a very desirable mart for the farmer. The local and foreign buyers are in attendance in full force, with supplies wholly inadequate to the daily demand, the receipts of the past week being barely equal to the sales of a single day at this date last year. The late hard weather, and the suspension of river navigation, had restricted the supplies, but as the weather was mild, with considerable rain this week, a full resumption of river navigation was assured, and an increase in the daily offerings at the auction warehouses. The actual stocks on hand for sale are much lighter than at any period for several years. The sales of the season to the 15th were 7,324 hds, against 7,003 at the same date last year.

The sales at the warehouses for the week have been as follows:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Sales Feb. 7 were 85 hds: Simpson co old leaf 8 00a 30, Hancock do 8 00a 12 75, Warren new 6 00a 30, Henry trash and cutting 6 20a 12 75, Franklin 6a 70, Allen 7, Hart 6 70a 30, 21 hds McLean old leaf 9 00a 25, Carroll new trash and common leaf 6 00a 30, Trimble lugs 6 20a 30, Taylor 6 00a 30, Davies 7 00a 10, Green 6 00a 30, Christian 9 00a, Hopkins 7 00a 25.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Sales Feb. 8 were 40 hds: Simpson co old leaf 8 00a 30, Davison do 8 00a 12, trash and lugs 6 50a 30, Monroe 8, Henry new 11 75, Green 6 00a 12 75, Hart 8 30, Grayson 6 00a, Indiana old 7 00a 20.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Sales Feb. 9 were 31 hds: Henry co new lugs and leaf 8 00a 15, Hart 6 00a 30, Warren 6 00a 30, Todd 7 00a, Franklin trash and leaf 6a 70, Union trash 5 75, Hardin 6 00a 30, Green lugs 7 10, Henderson lugs 7 10, Metcalfe 6 50, Larue leaf 8 00a, Washington, 1-d, lugs and leaf 6 00a 30, Tennessee leaf 8 00a.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Sales Feb. 10 were 45 hds: Henry co medium cutting leaf 8 10a 30, fine do 21, trash 6 00a 30, Todd 7 00a, Franklin trash and leaf 6a 70, 7 hds 6 00a 30, Hart 6 00a 30, Owen common lugs 6 20a 70, Todd 7a 30, Marion 6 00a 30, Logan 6 00a 30, Franklin leaf 6a 12 50, Green 8 10, Hardin 6 00a 30, Meade 9 00a, Metcalfe 8 10.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Sales Feb. 12 were 32 hds: Warren co new lugs 6 00a 70, Henry 7a 10, Logan 7 20a 11, Simpson old leaf 9 00a 30, Todd 7 00a 30, Hart 7 00a 30, Hardin 7 00a, Trimble lugs 7 50, Barren 7 30, Taylor 8 70, Indiana 6 20a 70.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Sales Feb. 13 were 132 hds: 125 hds redried Owen co leaf, the latter at private sale. Auction sales as follows: Barren co 50, 10 75a 12 75, Warren 6 00a 30, Logan 6 00a 30, 10a 11 50, Simpson 7 00a 10, Grayson 6 00a 30, Adair 6 00a 30, Oldham new lugs 7, Henry medium cutting leaf 12 50a 30, trash 6 a 6 00, Hart 6 40, 10 25a 19 25, Trimble trash and leaf 5 00a 16 75, Hardin 7 40a 35, Casey 7 10a 10, Green 6 00a 30, Tennessee 7 00a 30.

The market closes firm at quotations.

Trash and factory lugs..... 1 50a 25
Planters' cut lugs..... 2 50a 30
Planters' good lugs..... 3 00a 30
Common leaf..... 3 50a 30
Good leaf..... 4 00a 30
Fine to choice leaf..... 4 50a 30
Cutting lugs..... 5 00a 30
Good to fine cutting..... 5 50a 30
Choice cutting..... 6 00a 30
Bright wrappers..... 6 50a 30

Provisions.

The market has been of an inactive character during the week, but holders manifest much firmness in quotations, and, with the opening of the river, an increased trade is expected. Bulk meats are firmer, with sales of clear ribbed sides, loaves, at 6 25a 50c. The result of the pork packing in the West indicates an increase in numbers over the previous year, with a falling off in weight of 5 to 10 per cent. The number of hogs out is about 4,250,000, or less than 4,000,000 of the average weight of last season. In the meantime, the exports have been excessive, far exceeding all previous seasons to date, equal, in round numbers, to 1,200,000 hogs. From New York alone the figures show that the exports of hogs for three months have been equal to the 400,000, and of pork equal to 80,000. We quote:

PORK.	
Mess.....	\$13 50a 13 75
Prime.....	10 50a 11 00
Shoulders.....	6 00a 6 25
Bacon.....	7 00a 7 25
Clear rib sides.....	7 00a 7 25
Clear sides.....	7 00a 7 25
Breakfast, canvassed.....	10 00a 10 25
Plain.....	11 00a 11 25
Canvassed.....	12 00a 12 25
Sugar-cured.....	12 00a 12 25
Magnolia.....	12 00a 12 25
Kentucky.....	12 00a 12 25
Pecan.....	12 00a 12 25
Golden ham.....	12 00a 12 25
BEEF.	
Dried.....	15 00a 16 00
Tongues, 3 doz.....	7 00a 7 50
Clear rib, packed.....	6 00a 6 25
Clear.....	7 00a 7 25
Shoulders.....	6 00a 6 25
LARD.	
Three prime.....	9 00a 9 25
Head and gut.....	10 00a 10 25
Kegs, refined.....	10 00a 10 25

Flour and Grain.

The market has been steady all the week, with a good shipping demand for low grades of flour. All kinds of grain are also fairly sustained, with an upward tendency for rye. Stocks are fair. We quote:

FLOUR.	
Fine.....	\$4 50a 5 00
Superfine.....	5 00a 5 25
Extra.....	5 25a 5 50
Extra.....	5 50a 5 75
No 1.....	6 00a 6 25
Fancy.....	6 25a 6 50
Rye flour.....	4 75a 5 00
Buckwheat, in bulk.....	3 50a 3 75
Buckwheat, in sacks.....	4 00a 4 25
GRAIN.	
Wheat, Red.....	1 45a 1 55
Wheat, White.....	1 50a 1 60
Corn, shelled.....	4 00a 4 25
Corn, ear in bulk.....	4 00a 4 25
Oats, in bulk.....	4 00a 4 25
Oats, sacks included.....	4 00a 4 25
Rye.....	5 00a 5 25
Barley, spring.....	7 50a 8 00
Barley, fall.....	7 50a 8 00
Barley malt.....	6 00a 6 25

Bagging and Rope.

There is a speculative inquiry and a large business done for the season. Sales of round lots have been made at 15a 10c, according to weight and brand. We quote:

Power loom and heavy.....	15 00a 16 00
Hand Kentucky, light.....	nominal
Play bagging.....	nominal
Machine rope.....	nominal
Hand-made.....	nominal
Iron ties.....	0 25a 0 50

Dry Goods.

Trade for the past week has been more active in all domestic fabrics and the market shows symptoms of considerable activity. The strong tone of prices on nearly all descriptions of goods tends to stimulate trade. All descriptions of bleached and brown fabrics are active at full prices, and in some instances a higher range is made on a few standard makes. Prints are in good demand, with large assortments of spring colors offering. Morning prints are quite active; prices are firm and generally unchanged, with, however, some talk of an early advance. Colored cottons are meeting more liberal sales at quotations. Cottonades sell freely, with some advance. Woolen goods suitable for the spring distribution are more active, such as flannels, repellants, &c. Light-weight cloths and cassimeres are in better demand. The great advance in wool since the first of the year gives holders more confidence. Shaws are meeting fair sales at full prices, with many attractive spring styles. Foreign goods are more active, and dress goods, in all the leading styles, find a ready market at full rates. Linens are in good request, while woolen fabrics are quiet; the demand is mostly for light-weight coating and c s mers. Printing cloths remain firm at 7 00a 10a spot and future delivery. Louisville manufactured jeans have been advanced 5c, and now quoted at 65c. Orders at the factory are in excess of the supply, indicating large orders from St. Louis and Indianapolis, while the factory cannot at present fill.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash prices. Small and time orders at the usual rate.]

BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

Invincible.....	14 a
Colombia.....	13 a
Great Western.....	13 50a
Anchor.....	13 50a
Penn Mills.....	13 50a
Laurel Hill.....	13 a
Anna.....	13 a
Macon.....	13 a
Tallapoosa.....	13 50a
Atlanta.....	13 50a
Georgia, 36 inches.....	13 a
Alabama and Georgia, 36 inches.....	13 a
Angus, 36 inches.....	13 a
Standard Eastern, 36 inches.....	13 50a

FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Pepperell N. 30 inches.....	13 50a
do 32 do.....	13 50a
do 34 do.....	13 50a
do 36 do.....	13 50a
Nashua.....	13 50a
do 36 do.....	13 50a
do 38 do.....	13 50a
do 40 do.....	13 50a
NEW YORK MILLS, 36 inches.	
Warren F.....	13 50a
Fruit of Loom, 36 inches.....	13 50a
Red Bank, 36 inches.....	13 50a
Hicksville.....	13 50a
Richmond.....	13 50a
Hope, 36 inches.....	13 50a
Hill, 44.....	13 50a
do 44.....	13 50a
Wamsutter.....	13 50a
Pepperell, 44.....	13 50a
do 44.....	13 50a
do 44.....	13 50a
do 44.....	13 50a

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 36 inches.....	35 a
Minnehaha extra, 36 inches.....	35 a
Conestoga medal, 36 inches.....	22 a
Conestoga extra, 36 inches.....	25 a
Leviathan, 36 inches.....	25 a
Lewis, 36 inches.....	27 a
Omega A C A.....	30 a
Omega A.....	30 a
Clark & Brothers.....	30 a
Everett.....	25 a
Falls City.....	25 a
Falls City A.....	25 a
Falls City A A.....	37 a

STRIPE.

Amoskeag.....	18 a 19
Albany.....	18 a
American.....	11 50a 12 25

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton.....	15 50a
Pepperell.....	15 50a
Boat.....	15 50a
Pepperell fine.....	15 50a
Stark.....	15 50a
Winthrop.....	13 a
Osnaburg, 4-4.....	17 a 18
Osnaburg, 4-4.....	18 50a

CAMBRICS.

Portland.....	7 a
Victoria.....	9 a
Washington.....	9 50a
Masonville Paper.....	13 a 14
W. & S. Co.....	13 a 14
Lonsdale Paper.....	13 a 14

SLATE AND BLEACHED DRILLS.

Namkear Satten.....	17 a
Pepperell drill.....	16 a
Burdens drill.....	16 a
Wages drill.....	16 a
Bates.....	13 50a

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag.....	15 50a
Mid Essex.....	12 50a
Bates.....	15 a
Scott 140.....	25 50a
Gordons 120.....	25 a
Glasgow.....	13 a 13 50a
Waterloo.....	13 50a
Lancaster.....	15 a

PLAID CASSIMERES.

Tennessee.....	26 a
Texas.....	23 a
Decatur.....	14 a
Rappahannock.....	12 a
Osnaburg, 7/8.....	12 a 17

DENIMS.

Ogden A. Brown.....	18 a
Albany.....	15 a
Amoskeag.....	20 a 25

WOBBED BRAIDS.

Common colors.....	35 a
High colors, No. 63.....	35 a

CANTON FLANNEL.

Hamilton, brown.....	15 a 21
Lacona, bleached.....	18 a
Pemberton A.....	28 a
Naumkeag.....	15 a 16 50a
Rockport, 5 eached.....	18 a

SPOOL COTTON.

John Clark, Jr. & Co.'s (Thos. Rus.)	70 a
Self, agent, best 6-cord.....	70 a
Jno Clark, Jr. & Co.'s best named 7-cord.....	70 a
J. P. Coats.....	70 a
Stafford Brothers.....	70 a
Williamson & Co.....	70 a
Brooks.....	70 a
Green & Daniels.....	70 a
Orr & Naughton.....	70 a
Stewart.....	70 a
George A. Clarke.....	70 a

Cotton.

The market has continued excited, with considerable speculative feeling. The receipts at all the ports continue small, which gives buoyancy to both the home and European markets. This feeling, however, has been somewhat checked in consequence of the excitement incident to the Alabama claims. Prices continue high and Liverpool quotations are narrowly watched and the receipts at their own ports closely scanned. The sales for forward delivery have been large and fluctuations frequent. Quotations are:

For February.....	22 50a
For March.....	22 50a
For April.....	22 50a
For May.....	22 50a
For June.....	22 50a

Total sales of 115,200 bales.

Immediate delivery sales have been 30,525 bales, including 5,574 for export, 5,847 for consumption, 1,160 for speculation and 8,154 in transit.

The receipts for the week at all the ports have been 86,236 bales, against 92,688 last week, making the total receipts since September 1, 1871, 2,003,553 bales, against 2,010,651 for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease this year of 47,598 bales.

The details of receipts are as follows:

Received this week at	1871.	Bales.
New Orleans.....	35,162	67,068
Mobile.....	10,762	19,762
Charleston.....	5,595	9,595
Savannah.....	15,154	27,407
Texas.....	5,503	8,900
Tennessee.....	5,531	12,734
Florida.....	608	814
North Carolina.....	1,749	1,579
Virginia.....	7,832	12,913

Total receipts.....	86,236	161,025
Decrease this year.....	74,559	

The exports have reached a total of 51,384 bales, of which 41,610 were to Great Britain, 3,856 to France, and 8,928 to the rest of the Continent.

The stocks are now reported to be 575,407 bales.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

Stock in	1871.	1870.
Liverpool.....	439,040	610,000
London.....	178,600	79,311
Glasgow.....	400	450
Lyons.....	12,000	6,500
Manchester.....	13,500	3,450
Bremen.....	30,000	25,000
Rest of Continent.....	90,000	25,000
Adopt for Great Britain (American)	92,000	308,000
Adopt for France (American)	56,000	2,000
Adopt for Germany (American)	17,000	2,000
Total India adopt for Europe.....	261,000	131,632
Stock in U. S. ports.....	57,407	661,594
Stock in inland towns.....	88,551	125,505

Total..... 2,185,358 2,121,913

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 63,435 bales, compared with the same date of 1871.

Since last week the market has been weak and declining, caused by the excitement of the European troubles about the Washington treaty and the Alabama claims. This has subdued and prices have somewhat reacted, but increased average receipts at all the ports made the market again lower. The receipts for five days, ending the 14th, were 65,688 bales, an average of 13,138 bales per day, which would make a total for the current week of 91,973 bales, at this date (15th p. m.).

Liverpool is reported dull at 11 1/2a 11 3/4a, and New York quiet at 2 1/2c. Our markets dull, but sellers are unwilling to meet the decline, while buyers are backward in their purchases. We quote the market very quiet, as follows, with light stocks:

Groceries.	
Meatling.....	62
Low middling.....	62 1/2
Good ordinary.....	62 1/2
Ordinary.....	61 1/2

SUGAR.

Fair to fully fair N. O., per lb.....	9 00a 10
Prime.....	10 00a 10 50a
Choice.....	10 50a 11 00a
Island, raw.....	10 50a 11 00a
Hard Standard.....	10 50a 11 00a
Domestic, raw.....	10 50a 11 00a
Porto Rico, raw.....	10 50a 11 00a
A. S.....	12 00a 13 00a
Extra.....	12 00a 13 00a
Circle C.....	12 00a 13 00a
Yellow.....	12 00a 13 00a
Refined.....	12 00a 13 00a
Molasses sugars.....	6 50a 7

COFFEE.

Rio, common.....	23 00a 23 1/2
" fair.....	23 00a 23 1/2
" good.....	23 00a 23 1/2
" choice.....	23 00a 23 1/2
Laguaira.....	23 00a 23 1/2
Java, Govt.....	23 00a 23 1/2
Ceylon.....	23 00a 23 1/2

MOLASSES.

Plantation, fair.....	45 a 48
Plantation, prime to choice.....	50 a 52
do.....	50 a 52
do.....	75 a 1 00
Sorghum.....	45 a

RICE.

Carolina, new.....	5 1/2a 9
Carolina, old.....	5 1/2a 9
Rangoon.....	7 1/2a 8 1/2

Furs and Peltries.

The trade is steady, with a good demand and fair supplies, and dealers quote as follows on arrival:

Prime Raccoon, each.....	40 50
Prime Mink.....	20 00a 2 50
Prime Gray Fox.....	30 00a 35
Prime Opossum.....	10 00a 10
Prime Beaver.....	1 00a 1 50
Prime Deer, 7 lb. Ky. and Tenn.....	20a 24

Important to Farmers.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of John Duffy & Co., wholesale dealers in field and garden seeds. They are old established and wholly reliable merchants, making a specialty of the seed trade, as well as dealers in all articles demanded on the farm or plantation. They are also the agents for "Russell & Co.'s Celebrated Separator and Combined Reaper and Mower," which are unequaled in the wheat field and for other small grain. The separator readily obtained the first premium at the Kentucky Agricultural Fair last year, and both of these machines require only to be known to be brought into general use. They are of superior mechanical construction, strong, yet simple, never get out of order, and are the best and cheapest in the market.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14—P. M.
Cotton—In dull and prices lower; middling uplands, 27 1/2c.
Wheat—Dull; No. 1 spring, 57 1/2a 58; winter red Western, 51 50a 52; white, 51 50a 52. Flour—Firm; Western and State superfine, 85 00a 90; good to choice, 85 75a 85.
Whisky—Dull; 93c.
Corn—Dull; Western mixed, 73a 74c for new. Oats—Dull; 52 1/2a 55c.
Coffee—Dull; Rio, 19a 20 1/2c.
Sugar—Easier; fair to good refining, 9 1/2a 9 3/4c. Cuba, 8a 10c.
Rice—Quiet at 7 1/2a 8 1/2c.
Pork—Firm; mess, \$13 50 for old; new \$14 50a 15.
Lard—Quiet; steam, 9 1/2a 9 3/4c; kettle rendered, 9 1/2c.
Pig-Iron—Firm; Scotch, 57a 58c; American, firm at 53a 54c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 14—P. M.
Wheat—Quiet and unchanged. No. 1 spring 51 1/2a 52; No. 2, 51 1/2a 52 1/2c.
Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 40a 40 1/2c; rejected, 39c.
Oats—Dull and lower; No. 2, 32 1/2c; rejected, 28 1/2a

**THE LOUISVILLE
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,**
(20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)
A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,
DEVOTED TO
Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c.,
A PAPER FOR
The Merchant,
The Farmer,
The Artisan
AND
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an acceptable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Public Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will commend the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a

MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING

NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" this week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper."—(Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871.)

In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted:

One Copy one year,	\$3 00
Three copies one year,	8 00
Five " " " "	12 00
Eleven " " " "	25 00
Twenty-five " " " "	50 00

All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$3 00 subscription sent us, if preferred, in lieu of the above club rates. Agents thus acting can deduct the amount from each remittance.

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195 West Main St.,
Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

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BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,

ON
BLACK SPOOLS,
"THOMAS RUSSELL," Sole Agent.

All Numbers Warranted Six-Cord to No. 90.

The best for Sewing Machine use, and consequently the best for hand Sewing. For sale by all leading Dry Goods Houses in the United States, 4-1-12

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W. H. BYERS
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ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

CANNON & BYERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Linen Goods, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Silks, Laces

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

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C. J. WALTON,

J. R. WALTON.

WALTON & BROS.,
Importers and Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, LAMPS, CHANDELIER,

Steamboat, Hotel and House Furnishing Goods,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

South side MAIN STREET, between Fourth and Fifth,
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WALTON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA

LAMPS,

Chandeliers and Silver-Ware,
278 south side Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.

Special attention paid to all orders from the country.

Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel.

Articles.	Weights per bushel.
Apples, dried.....	26
Barley.....	48
Barley Malt (including weight of bags).....	54
Beans.....	60
Brass.....	60
Charcoal.....	20
Coke.....	20
Corn.....	56
Corn in ear.....	56
Coal.....	20
Hemp.....	20
Hair (plastering).....	20
Onion Sets.....	20
Peas.....	20
Potatoes.....	20
Potatoes, sweet.....	20
Rye.....	20
Rye Malt (including weight of sacks).....	54
Salt.....	20
Seeds, Clover.....	20
Timothy.....	20
Flax.....	20
Hemp.....	20
Canary.....	20
Millet.....	20
Hungarian Grass.....	20
Blue Grass.....	20
Wheat.....	20
Buckwheat.....	20
Turnips.....	20

By the law of Ohio 62 lbs is a bushel of Clover Seed, and 32 lbs a bushel of oats. In buying or selling in this market, the customary weights given above, however, are the universal rule.

Useful Facts for Grocers.

ARROBA.—A Spanish weight of 25½ lbs., and measure of about 4 lbs., as a Portuguese weight of about 32 lbs.

CEBON.—A bale or package made of hides.

MAUND.—A Bengal weight of 100 lbs. Troy, or 82 lbs. Avoirdupois.

PIQUET.—A Chinese weight of 163 1-3 lbs. It is divided into 100 cattis or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it Tai.

QUARTER.—In dry measure the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a quarter of wheat, 112 lbs.

TARL.—In China, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half gold; also a weight of one and a third ounces.

High Rates of Interest.

With the view of indicating plainly the great difficulty on the part of borrowers paying a high rate of interest, we again ask a careful consideration of the increase of capital invested at the various rates of interest, as set forth in the following statement:

If one dollar be invested, and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rate named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of 100 years:

One Dollar, 100 years at 1 per cent.....	\$252
do do 3 do.....	191
do do 6 do.....	349
do do 9 do.....	544
do do 12 do.....	847
do do 15 do.....	1,274
do do 18 do.....	1,945
do do 21 do.....	2,951,798,404

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JOURNAL OF COMMERCE"**

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Northwestern Price Current,

22 Columns, Issued Weekly.

\$2 50 Per Annum.

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Retail Booksellers,
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In the State, as well as a goodly number of the farming community, who are kept well posted on the state of the markets.

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Feb 12

Railway Department.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSING. Day. Night.

Cincinnati and Eastern. 1:45 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal. 1:45 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Northern Arkansas and Northern Texas. 1:45 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

Memphis and Chattanooga. 1:45 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

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Foreign Weights and Measures

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and, we believe, may be relied on as correct.

Alm, in Amsterdam..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Madeira..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Portugal..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Spain..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Sicily..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Sardinia..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Naples..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Rome..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Venice..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Genoa..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Lyons..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Marseilles..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Bordeaux..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Nantes..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Rouen..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Calcutta..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Bombay..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Madras..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Singapore..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Batavia..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Java..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Sumatra..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Siam..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Ceylon..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Java..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Sumatra..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Siam..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Ceylon..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Java..... 4½ galls

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Alm, in Java..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Sumatra..... 4½ galls

Alm, in Siam..... 4½ galls

Louisville Boot and Shoe Market.

Men's boots and shoes.

Men's boots and shoes.

Miscellaneous.

Savings' Banks.

Owing to the recent failure of three or four small local Savings' banks, and the untrustworthy character of the officials who controlled them, there seems to be a weakening of confidence in this class of institutions that is not altogether warranted. There is little doubt that, notwithstanding the recent failures and default, the system of Savings' banks has been productive of great and substantial benefit to the masses; and it is altogether probable that the late unfavorable developments will lead to a reform in the management. The popular impression is that a Savings' bank is an institution of an elementary character by which—the encouragement of industry and thrift—the savings of the working people are prudently invested and carefully guarded against their time of need. The popular impression is only half correct, for a Savings' bank to-day is not merely this, but is also a place for the deposit of the money of capitalists and for the investment of their spare funds. In so far as they are thus used by small capitalists, or by others not competent to invest their own money, these institutions may continue to be considered as a beneficial charity, such beneficiaries being as well worthy of the protection of the State as the workingmen or women; but beyond this, and to such extent as they represent on species of investment or are mere interest-paying banks of deposit, they are simply financial corporations. A large proportion of the increase of money held by these institutions in late years has been of the latter description, and a considerable number of the younger banks have looked to the same class for the bulk of the deposits. The reputation of managers and the salaries of officers is apt to bear a certain relation to the extent and rapidity of the accumulation of funds in their control, and consequently we have seen some of these corporations competing for the patronage of the general public in such a manner that cannot be regarded with favor. There has been a manifest desire with some of the more recently organized banks to pay large dividends in order to attract deposits. This has led them to expect high rates of interest on their loans, and to accept as collateral, in many instances, doubtful security. It would be well, therefore, for the Legislature to place some wholesome check upon this tendency, by a statute which shall limit the annual dividends to say five per cent., and which shall direct the distribution of the remaining earnings, once in five years, upon an equitable basis. In addition to this, extreme caution should be used in the granting of new charters, limiting them in all cases to a clear demand for legitimate purposes.

—[N. Y. Shipping List.]

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending February 6, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Pitman and Mode for Attaching to Band Wheels, L. N. Rouse, Covington, Ky.

Construction of Sieve, F. J. Myers, Covington, Ky.

Tobacco Pipe, [Reissue] H. G. Dayton, Mayville, Ky.

Grain Cleaner and Separator, J. H. Redfield, Salem, Ind.

Dumping Wagon, J. F. Applegate, New Albany, Ind.

Universal Shaft Coupling, W. P. Dugdale, Goshen, Ind.

Counter Sink and Plug Borer, W. H. Dodge, Mishawaka, Ind.

Carriage Hub, H. F. Fry, Wabash, Ind.

Land Marker, J. V. Gray, Washington, Ind.

Comb Frame for Bee Hives, W. Kenyon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Boot Crimping Machine, C. Lomax and H. Lindley, Paolo, Ind.

Tucking Device for Sewing Machines, J. W. Wharton, Boursenville, Ind.

Car Truck, L. L. Fleming, Mobile, Ala.

Planter and Cultivator Combined, E. B. and J. F. McClellan, Alexandria, Ala.

Spring Bed Bottom, W. C. T. Davidson, Hannibal, Mo.

Shoe Fastener, A. Klinger, California, Mo.

Electro-Magnetic Railroad Signal and Switch Tender, H. S. L. Bryan, Liberty, Mo.

Head Block, D. Parkhurst, St. Louis, Mo.

Dumper for Railroad Tender, H. C. Hendry, Union Point, Ga.

Rotary Engine, J. D. Richardson, Houston, Texas.

Bale Band Stretcher, L. J. Anderson, Water Valley, Ga.

Beer and Water Cooler, C. Greenan, New Orleans, La.

Automatic Fan, W. D. and L. Hall, Memphis, Tenn.

The negroes of Goldsboro, N. C., have organized a Masonic lodge, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of New York.

All the public lands in Texas are set apart for educational purposes.

Middleton, Barret & Bowen

SUCCESSORS TO
STUCKEY & BARRET,
Wood and Willow-ware,
CORDAGE, TWINES,
&
163 Main St., at Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY. apr17

LOW & WHITNEY,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOE
66 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth

A. A. WHEELER,
Cor. Main and First Sts., opp. Galt House,
Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,
TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, &c.

Has always on hand a large assortment of work in his line, which for style, workmanship and price will compare favorably with that made in any market.

Orders solicited. 3-18-12

HENRY WEHMHOF,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 60 West Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Warehouse and Factory No. 29 East Main St., three door from Galt House

St. James Hotel,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. S. MORSE, - - Proprietor.

F. M. HIGGINS, Manager.

Empire Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President. SIDNEY W. CROFUT, Secretary.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium. All other Policies NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All Policies INCONTINGIBLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTINGIBLE for two annual premiums, except for fraud. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and NO PERMITS required. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE plan. Special LOW CASH RATES with limited payments. Premiums reduced to nothing by constant yearly decrements.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

OFFICE: S. W. Cor. THIRD & JEFFERSON STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. M. DINSMOOR, Manager. S. H. POPE, Department Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal terms will be made with men of experience and good record, and with those who have an experience and record to make, and are determined to make it.

THE LOUISVILLE

BROMOPHYTE Fertilizer Company

MANUFACTURE A FERTILIZER FROM NIGHT SOIL, WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN SUBSTANCE FOR ENRICHING LANDS.

It is shown by analysis to be STRONGER than GUANO and yet only costs one-third the price. A very Superior FERTILIZER for Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

For Sale by the LEADING AGRICULTURAL HOUSES IN THE CITY at \$40 Per Ton.

Principal Warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third Street. Send for Circular. oct-17

JAMES SPROULE & CO.,

LATE

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

FINE CLOTHING,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Nos. 92 and 94 West Jefferson Street, near Third,

(ABOVE UNITED STATES HOTEL),

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARVEY & KEITH,

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 235 Main St., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

W. D. BROWN, Proprietor.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER

FIRE CAMPAIGN!

The Same Paper!

The Same Terms!

Agents Wanted Everywhere!

Splendid Premiums, or Cash Commission.

THE REST OF THIS YEAR

GRATIS

To New Subscribers.

The Best Paper for the Least Money.

SOUND EDITORIALS, INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE, CHOICE EXTRACTS, COSTLY ILLUSTRATIONS, NEW TYPE, FINE PAPER.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

Now is the Time to Get Subscribers

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

Send for them, read them, circulate them.

Prairie Farmer Co.,

647 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

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PATENTS

Collected by MUNN & CO., Publishers of Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York.

Twenty-five years' experience.

Pamphlets containing PATENT LAWS, with full directions how to obtain patents, free.

A bound volume of 118 pages, containing the new census, by counties and large cities, 140 engravings of mechanical movements, patent laws and rules for obtaining patents, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

not-3

IMPORTANT FACTS

To all users of

SEWING MACHINES

FROM the time of the first patent of a sewing machine, in 1842, there have been more than 1,000 inventors of real or alleged improvements in it. A great proportion of the inventions have been discarded as "effective or useless." The most valuable improvements are owned and controlled by three or four of the many sewing machine companies, and the machines are now made at the rate of two thousand a day. A business of such great and increasing magnitude, involving the livelihood of many thousands, and the comfort and prosperity of all, claims the attention of all, and to point out which of the leading companies now makes the

Most Perfect Sewing Machine

is the object of this article, based upon indisputable facts, written without prejudice, and in the light of all the information we have gathered upon the subject.

The first Weir Sewing Machine was patented by the late Theodore E. Weir, in 1851, since which time it has been greatly simplified, its work perfected and its capacity increased. The business men and capitalists who now compose the Weir Sewing Machine Company, reorganized in 1867, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, after much time and experience produced their new

Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

So great were its merits and success, that within five years they reached a position in their line which required twenty years for their principal competitors to attain.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867

the Weir company took the highest prize for the best sewing machine. This established its claims for ability to execute work of every description, without change or adjustment, and from the most delicate to the heaviest goods—a range of work never before attempted by any machine.

Wheeler & Wilson were awarded a gold medal only for their machine for making button-holes. Elias Howe received the Legion of Honor decoration—a being the original inventor of the sewing machine upon which the Weir machine is made by its

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1871. FALL AND WINTER 1871. TRADE.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO.

No. 238 MAIN STREET, bet. SEVENTH and EIGHTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE

Fall and Winter of 1871.

Which will be offered

LOW TO THE TRADE.

Special inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheetings, &c. oct28-17

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,

The Great Short Line from CINCINNATI or COLUMBUS

EAST!

Saving 57 to 116 miles, and arriving one train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 56 miles and arriving 6½ hours in advance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving 77 miles and arriving 5½ hours in advance at

WASHINGTON.

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

The Great Iron Railway Bridges

Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bel-air, are completed.

Morning and Night Lines of

Pullman's Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City.

WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and PERIPATIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.

SIDNEY E. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOULD & BURGER, Counselors-at-Law, Broadway, 21 door below John street, oct21-6m New York City.

PORCH & COOKE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Notions, &c.,

187 Main Street,

North Side, between Fifth and Sixth.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 cases new style Prints.

25 cases Sheetings.

10 cases Bleached Muslins.

10 do Feather Tickings.

10 do Plaid Linseys.

10 do Eastern Jeans.

10 do Scotch Ginghams.

10 do Printed and Solid Delaines.

10 do Hope Woolen Mills Jeans.

10 do Red Lion brand Alpaca.

5 do New style Dress Goods.

Together with a full line of Notions and Fancy Goods, which we offer to the trade low for cash, or to prompt buyers. oct23-17

SALT. SALT.

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE,

General Agent

The Tobacco Trade.

It will be seen by the announcement in the advertising columns that the proprietors of all the tobacco warehouses in this city have determined to no longer work under the present State law. The warehouses, as heretofore, will be opened for the receipt and sale and storage of leaf tobacco at the usual fees, while they are prepared to sell tobacco or other produce, whether cotton, corn, hay, hides, butter or eggs as commission merchants. This resolve has been forced upon the trade in this city through excessive legislation, which is discouraging to the interests of all cases, save and except the office-holder. The Legislature, at its present session, has changed its former acts regulating the sale of crude tobacco, whereby it increases the number of weighers, and increases the expenses to the farmer and producer and does nothing whatever to facilitate or help trade, or remove restrictions or expenses, which should be the sole incentives.

This action on the part of warehouse men, must result beneficially to the trade, to the farmer, and to the buyer, as a very material saving in the direct tax upon sales. The charges of the seven weighers will be reduced to but one, and, instead of four inspectors, they will employ two competent ones, who can have two assistants, if required, at their own expense. By this prompt action, uniformity and stability is assured to the tobacco trade in the city, and the proprietors as well as the market stand solely upon their true merits. The tobacco trade of the city is a very heavy and important interest, which should not be subjected every year to changes and innovations which are calculated to disarrange and unsettle the business, to say nothing of the expenses entailed, as well as losses and inconveniences occasioned by such changes. Competent and reliable men only will be employed as inspectors.

COTTON FACTORIES.—The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, speaking of the cotton factories of that city, says that they are now being run to their full extent, but the demand for their goods cannot be supplied. Especially is this so at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills. There, every one is up to his eyes from far and wide. The company ships in all directions. Stewart, of New York, has taken a fancy to the cotton blanket, and orders largely. The blanket is made only at these mills, and is an improvement on these manufactured in Europe. No other establishment on this continent has succeeded in producing them. These industries are the sources whence Columbus gains what distinction she possesses, and it is gratifying to know they are on the high road to success. The Eagle and Phoenix mills without doubt, produce a great deal of cotton and woolen goods, much more than any establishment outside of New England and even there they cannot make the cotton blanket.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Indisposition to exercise, difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind on any subject, lassitude or lack of ambition or energy, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucus, perulent, offensive, &c. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, a deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total depression of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy and insanity.

All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave without ever having manifested one-third the symptoms above enumerated.

No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 155 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it.

THE WORLD DOES NOT CONTAIN A medical preparation which has obtained a more wide-spread and deserved popularity than the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Since its introduction to public notice—more than twenty years ago—it has been constantly used for every kind of injury to man or beast, which can be affected by a local application, and so far as its proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminent claims to popular esteem.

Wanted.

All subscribers to remit their dues for the current year without delay, and we trust in so doing they will exert themselves in our behalf by sending, with their subscriptions, at least one new subscriber.

Help Us.

A new year has commenced; all our friends who wish us success can greatly aid and assist therein by sending one or more new subscribers. Will not each one of our patrons urge his neighbor to subscribe? Who will be the first to respond?

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

70 & 72 Sixth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

Have in stock,

Bleached Muslins.

300 CASES assorted, viz: 44 New York Mills, Wamsutter, Lonsdale Cambric, Franklin Cambric, hard and soft Hope, Davol, hard and soft Masonville, Langden, White Rock Cambric, hard and soft Blackstone, hard and soft White Rock, Warren, hard and soft Fruit of Loom, Androscegin, Pocasset (ance), Ulica, fancy Hope, hard and soft Lonsdale, Gold Medal Mount Hope, Reynolds, Salmon Falls, Star, hard and soft Hill's, Semper Idem, Waneagan Cambric, Ellerton Mills, Ocean Mills, Red Bank, Aquidneck, Whittemore, Rockland, Amo Keag, 1/2 Linwood, Green Somerset, Social, Pocasset, Hill, 1/2 Pocasset, York Premium, Harmony Mills, Red Dog.

Brown Muslins.

600 BALEs assorted viz: Pepperell Mills, U. O. R. E., Suffolk, Sugar River, Falls (It), Salmon Falls, Continental, Nashua, H. E. O. Warren 40 inch, Indian Head 48 inch, Conestoga W. Pocasset H. & F., Tallapoosa, Columbus, Great Western, Georgia, 1/2 Tallapoosa, Thorn Lake.

100 Bales and Cases Drills, Viz:

PEPPERELL, Appleton, Booth Brown Drills, Naumkeag, Pepperell, Laconia, Bates, cotton d Drills, Bates, Suffolk, Naumkeag and Pepperell, bleached.

100 Cases Bleached and Brown Sheetings.

10-4 BLEACHED Pepperell, Pequot, Lowell, Monoduck, Lancaster, Ulica, Naumkeag, 9-4 Pepperell, Ulica, 9-4 Pepperell, 10-4 Brown Monoduck, Pequot, Pepperell.

50 CASES Pillow-case Mullins, assorted.

Feb 23-11

Tower Palace
Clothing House,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

150 West Market.

Feb 23-11

AMATEUR
CULTIVATOR'S
GUIDE

TO THE
FLOWER & KITCHEN GARDEN.

We are pleased to announce that the 20th ANNUAL EDITION of this well-known work is now ready, enlarged and improved, and containing a magnificent new series of engravings in addition to its full descriptive price-list of 3,000 varieties of choice flower and vegetable seeds. Rare Gladioli, Lilies, Tuberoses, &c., with full directions for their culture. This is without doubt the most perfect work of the kind before the public. Sent free to applicants upon receipt of two stamps. Address: WASHBURN & CO., Boston, Mass.

Feb 23-11

RENDER
COAL AGENCY,

Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN,

Superintendent.

Office: 222 Jefferson Street.

(Opposite the Jail.)

See Cheap Kentucky Coal always on hand.

Jan 1-11

Feb 23-11

Jan 1-11

Feb 23-11

Jan 1-11

Feb 23-11

Jan 1-11

Feb 23-11

Jan 1-11

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Jan 1-11

Feb 23-11

Jan 1-11

Feb 23-11

PAGE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

FARMERS'

Tobacco Warehouse,

Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 20-11

JAMES S. PHELPS. JOHN C. DURRETT.
JOHN L. HELM.

J. S. PHELPS & CO.,

PLANTERS'

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Eleventh and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Daily auction sales. Jan 20-11

J. M. HOPKINS. R. H. HIGGINS

HOPKINS & HIGGINS,

Distillers and Dealers in

KENTUCKY BOURBON

AND

RYE WHISKIES,

No. 2 Main and 4 Washington streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-11

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES.

"PICKETT"

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

SPRATT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Corner Eighth and Main streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-11

F. S. J. DONALD. R. W. DONALD.

RONALD, BROTHER & CO.,

NINTH-STREET

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-11

J. M. ROBINSON. O. T. SCOTFIELD. JO. KNOWLES.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

No. 223 Main Street,
Opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 6-11

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

OLD WHISKIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters.

Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 1-11

ESTABLISHED 1833.

CORNWALL & BRO.,

Manufacturers of

STAR CANDLES, SOAP

AND OILS,
Dealers in
Soda Ash, Rosin and Starch.
Office and Salesroom, 65 West Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Cash paid for Lard, Tallow and Grease.
Jan 1-11

C. G. BLOCK,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,
FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above
with an excellent assortment of goods, con-
sisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS,
RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS,
DATES, PRUNES, CITRONS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND
DOMESTIC PICKLES,
And a full assortment of best brands Canned
Goods of every description, all new, and se-
lected with great care, purchased at the low-
est cash prices and offered with a certainty of
giving entire satisfaction as to quality and
price. My motto is "Quick sales and small
profits."
Feb 23-11 C. G. BLOCK.

Louisville Wholesale Prices Current.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash rates;
small orders at the usual advance.]

ALE AND BEER.

Ale, as to brand, 12 00/15 00
" packages included 14 50/17 50
Beer, common 7 00/9 00
" Lager, 10 00/12 00
Porter, bottled 1 50

BAGGING AND ROPE.

(See Special Report.)

BROOMS.

Shaker, 3 dozen 5 00/3 25
Louisville 2 00/3 00
Common 2 00/2 50
Broom Corn, 1 lb 4 00/6 00

BARK.

Chestnut Oak, 1 cord 50 00/4 00

BACON.

(See Provision Report.)

BAGS.

Gunney in bales 10 00/20 00
" reserved 30 00/40 00
Grain, 2 bushel 3 00/3 50
" 3 00/3 50
Burlap 4-bushel 18 00/20 00
do do 2 00/2 50
Seamless 2 00/2 50

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(See Special Report.)

COOPERAGE.

Iron hoop Bourbon barrels 22 00/20 00
Highway barrels, iron-hoop 2 00/1 50
Wood hoop 100 Highwine bbls. 1 00/1 50
Oil barrels 2 00/2 50
Pork barrels 1 50/2 00
Lard barrels 1 50/2 00
Ham barrels 2 00/2 50
Bacon hds 2 00/2 50
Queensware Tierces 75 00/70 00
Flour barrels 60 00/50 00
Half Whisky barrels, iron hoop 1 50/2 00
Ten gallon Whisky kegs 30 00/20 00
Five gallon Whisky kegs 10 00/8 00

COOPERSTUFFS.

Barrel poles, 1 lb 14 00/10 00
Hoghead poles, 1 lb 10 00/8 00
Barrel staves, rough, 1000 18 00/16 00
Barrel staves, dressed, 1000 20 00/18 00
Hoghead staves, rough, 1000 30 00/28 00

CANDLES AND SOAP.

Star Candles, full weight, 1 lb 10 00/8 00
do do 10 00/8 00
Common Tallow Candles 12 00/10 00
German Soap No. 1, at 12 00/10 00
" No. 2, at 6 00/5 00
Rosin at 5 00/4 00
Colgate Family at 13 00/10 00

COTTON.

(See Special Report.)

COTTON YARNS.

No. 500, per dozen, at 15 00/14 00
" No. 600, " 14 00/13 00
" No. 700, " 13 00/12 00

COFFEE.

(See Groceries, Special Report.)

CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla 45 00/40 00
Double 55 00/50 00
Triple 60 00/55 00
De Families 25 00/20 00
De Sante 25 00/20 00
Baker & Co., No. 1 40 00/30 00

COAL.

Pittsburg, retail 24 00/20 00
Pomeroy 24 00/20 00

CORNMEAL.

Bolted 50 00/40 00
Unbolted 40 00/30 00
Kiln dried, per 100 25 00/20 00

CEMENT.

Hydraulic, per bbl 1 50/1 20
Plaster 75 00/60 00

CANDIES.

Assorted 15 00/10 00
French 35 00/20 00

CANNED GOODS.

Oysters, 1 lb 1 00/1 25
Oysters, 2 lb 2 00/2 25
Crabs, 1 lb 2 00/2 25
Lobster, 1 lb 2 00/2 25
Lobster, 2 lb 2 00/2 25
Danzons, 2 lb 2 50/2 50
Green peas 3 50/3 50
Salmon, 1 lb 2 50/2 75
Peas, 2 lb 3 00/3 25
Peas, 3 lb 3 00/3 25
Strawberries, 3 lb 4 00/4 00
Fine Apple 2 50/2 50
Cherries 2 50/2 50
Blackberries 2 50/2 50
Raspberries 2 50/2 50
Currants 2 50/2 50
Whortleberries 2 50/2 50
Gooseberries 2 50/2 50
Pears 2 50/2 50
Plums 2 50/2 50

GLASS.

Brandy Peaches 3 50/3 75
Brandy Cherries 4 00/4 25
Tomatoes, 2 lb 1 00/1 25
Jellies 1 50/1 75
Preserves, assorted 4 00/4 00
Worcestershire Sauce, 1/2 & 1/4 pks. 8 25/8 25
Do do imported 4 50/4 50
Catsup, tomato 1 00/1 25
Do, walnut 1 00/1 25
Pie fruit, assorted 1 00/1 25
Pickles American 1 50/1 50
Pickles English 2 00/2 00
Sparkling Catawba 1 00/1 00
Dry Catawba 1 00/1 00
Claret wine 4 00/4 00
English Ale and Porter, 1/2 doz 2 50/3 00
Coleman's Imported Mustard, 1/2 50/50 00
Grosse & Blackwell's Mustard, 1/2 60/60 00
Pepper, 1/2 doz 1 00/1 40
Green pepper, 1/2 doz 2 50/2 50
Tomato catsup, 1/2 doz 1 00/1 20
" fancy decanters, qts. 1 00/1 20
French Mustard, 1/2 doz 1 00/1 20
Imperial 1 00/1 20
Do do 1 00/1 20
Gherkins, plain, 1/2 doz 4 20/4 20
" mixed 7 50/7 50
Pickles in bbls 10 00/12 00
" half bbls 5 00/5 00

CORDAGE.

Hemp Rope, per lb 17 00/17 00
Hemp Rope, tarred 13 00/13 00
Hemp Seacord 11 00/11 00
Hemp Packing 11 00/11 00
Hemp Bed-cords, per doz 3 00/3 00
Hemp Clothes-lines 2 50/2 50
Manilla Rope, under 1/2 inch and over 20 00/20 00
do do No. 3, 1/2 inch and over 10 00/10 00
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